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Reading Assignment

Date _____

CHAPTER 8 Section 1 (pages 223–228)

Latin American Peoples Win Independence

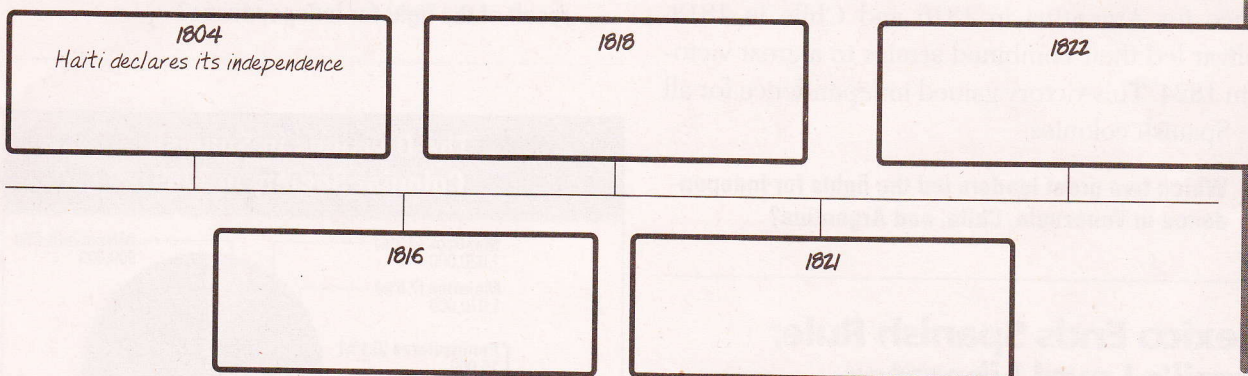
BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about revolution and the Congress of Vienna.

In this section, you will learn how Latin American countries got their independence.

AS YOU READ

Use the time line below to take notes on when each country got its independence.

**TERMS AND NAMES**

peninsulares Latin Americans born in Spain

creoles Spaniards born in Latin America

mulattos Africans or people of mixed European and African ancestry

Simón Bolívar Leader of Venezuelan independence movement

José de San Martín Leader who helped win independence for Chile and Argentina

Miguel Hidalgo Priest who began the revolt against Spanish rule in Mexico

José Morelos Leader of the Mexican revolt after Hidalgo was defeated

Revolution in Haiti (page 223)**Where** in Latin America was independence first declared?

In the early 1800s, colonial peoples in Latin America fought for independence. The French colony of Saint Domingue was the first Latin American colony to fight for independence.

Almost all of the people who lived in the French colony were slaves of African origin. In 1791, about 100,000 of them rose in revolt. Toussaint L'Ouverture, a former slave, became their leader. In 1802 Napoleon sent troops to the island to end the rebellion. They failed. In 1804, the colony declared its independence as Haiti.

1. How did Haiti become independent?**Latin America Sweeps to Freedom** (pages 224–225)**What** classes existed in Latin American society?

In Latin America, society was divided into six classes of people. **Peninsulares**—those born in Spain—were at the top. Next were **creoles**, or Spaniards who had been born in Latin America. Below them were **mestizos**. Mestizos had mixed European and Indian ancestry. Next were **mulattos**, with mixed European and African ancestry, and then Africans. At the bottom were Indians.

Creoles felt that they were not treated fairly. This bad feeling boiled over when Napoleon overthrew the king of Spain and named his own brother as king. Creoles in Latin America had no loyalty to the new king. They revolted. Even after the old king was restored, they did not give up their fight for freedom.

2. Which class revolted, and why?

The *Libertadores* End Spanish Rule (page 225)

Who were the libertadores?

Two leaders pushed much of South America to independence. **Simón Bolívar** was a writer, fighter, and political thinker. He survived defeats and *exile* to help win independence for Venezuela in 1821. **José de San Martín** helped win independence for Argentina in 1816 and Chile in 1818. Bolívar led their combined armies to a great victory in 1824. This victory gained independence for all the Spanish colonies.

3. Which two great leaders led the fights for independence in Venezuela, Chile, and Argentina?

Mexico Ends Spanish Rule; Brazil's Loyal Liberator (pages 227–228)

How did Mexico and Brazil achieve independence?

In Mexico, mestizos and Indians led the fight for independence. In 1810, **Miguel Hidalgo**, a village priest, called for a revolt against Spanish rule. Creoles united with the Spanish government to put down this revolt by the lower classes.

Hidalgo lost, but Padre **José María Morelos** took over leadership of the rebels. Fighting continued until 1815, when the creoles won.

After a revolution in Spain put a new government to power, the creoles joined with the other groups fighting for independence. In 1821, Mexico won its independence. In 1823, the region of Central America separated itself from Mexico.

In Brazil, 8,000 creoles signed a paper asking the son of Portugal's king to rule an independent

Brazil. He agreed. Brazil became free that year through a bloodless revolt.

4. How were the drives for independence in Mexico and Brazil different?

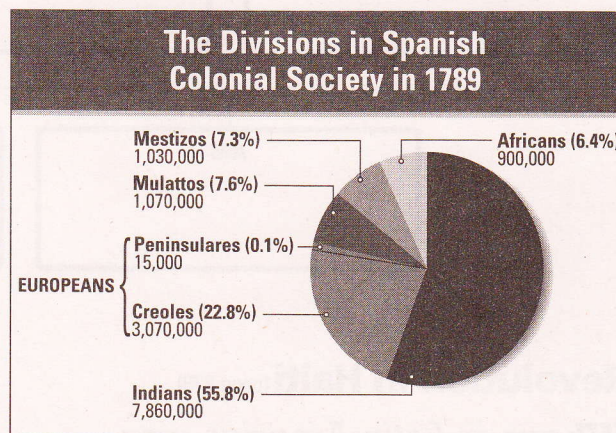
Independence Brings Disunity

(page 228)

How did the fight for independence affect Latin America?

The rebellions hurt the societies and economies of Latin America. *Turmoil* continued in the region. The new countries were split up into smaller units. In 1830, the territory of Gran Colombia divided into Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela. In 1841, the United Provinces of Central America split into five republics.

5. How did territories and countries change as a result of the fight for independence?



Skillbuilder

Use the chart above to answer these questions.

1. What were the largest and smallest groups in society?

2. What was the total number of Europeans?

CHAPTER 7 Section 5 (pages 213–216)

The Congress of Vienna Convenes

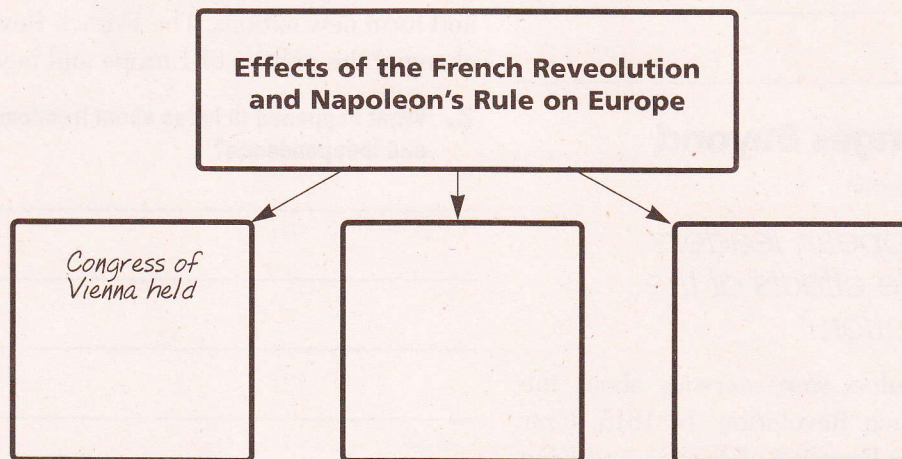
BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you saw how Napoleon's empire collapsed.

In this section, you will learn how the rest of Europe reacted to both the French Revolution and Napoleon's rise and fall.

AS YOU READ

Use the chart below to take notes on the ways that leaders and people of other nations were affected by the ideas and results of the French Revolution.



TERMS AND NAMES

Congress of Vienna Meetings in Vienna for the purpose of restoring order to Europe

Klemens von Metternich Key leader at the Congress of Vienna

balance of power Condition in which no one country becomes a threat to the other

legitimacy Bringing back to power the kings that Napoleon had driven out

Holy Alliance League formed by Russia, Austria, and Prussia

Concert of Europe Series of alliances to help prevent revolution

Metternich Restores Stability

(pages 213–214)

What was the Congress of Vienna?

After Napoleon's first defeat, in 1814, leaders of many nations met to draw up a peace plan for Europe. This series of meetings was called the **Congress of Vienna**. The most important person at the Congress of Vienna was the foreign minister of Austria, **Klemens von Metternich**. He shaped

the peace conditions that were finally accepted.

Metternich had three goals at the congress. First, he wanted to make sure that the French would not attack another country again. Second, he wanted a **balance of power** in which no one nation was strong enough to threaten other nations. Third, he wanted **legitimacy**. This meant restoring kings to the thrones they had before Napoleon's conquests. The leaders agreed with Metternich's ideas.

Metternich achieved his first goal when the

Congress strengthened the small nations that surrounded France. Meanwhile, France was not punished too severely. It remained independent and kept some overseas possessions. This helped achieve Metternich's second goal to create a balance of power.

The congress also worked to fulfill Metternich's third goal. Many Bourbon and Hapsburg rulers were returned to power in states throughout Europe, including France.

The Congress of Vienna created very successful peace agreements. None of the great powers fought against one another until 1853. Some did not fight in a war for the rest of the century.

1. What three goals did Metternich have?

Political Changes Beyond Vienna

(pages 215–216)

How did European leaders respond to the effects of the French Revolution?

Many European rulers were nervous about the effects of the French Revolution. In 1815, Czar Alexander, Emperor Francis I of Austria, and King

Frederick William III of Prussia formed the **Holy Alliance**. Other alliances created by Metternich were called the **Concert of Europe**. The idea of these alliances was for nations to help one another if revolution came.

Across Europe, *conservatives* held control of European governments. Conservatives were people who opposed the ideals of the French Revolution. They also usually supported the rights and powers of royalty. They did not encourage individual liberties. They did not want any calls for equal rights.

But many other people still believed in the ideals of the French Revolution. They thought that all people should be equal and share in power. Later they would again fight for these rights.

People in the Americas also felt the desire for freedom. Spanish colonies in the Americas revolted against the restored Spanish king. Many colonies won independence from Spain. National feeling grew in Europe, too. Soon people in areas such as Italy, Germany, and Greece would rebel and form new nations. The French Revolution had changed the politics of Europe and beyond.

2. What happened to ideas about freedom and independence?

CHAPTER 8 Section 2 (pages 229–232)

Revolutions Disrupt Europe

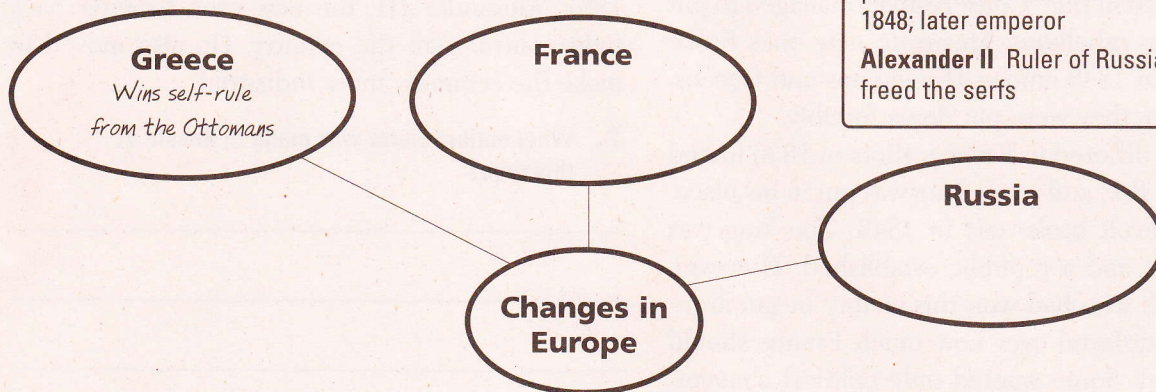
BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about Latin American independence movements.

In this section, you will learn about revolutions in Europe.

AS YOU READ

Use the web below to show changes that occurred in Europe at this time.



TERMS AND NAMES

conservatives People who supported the monarchy

liberals People who wanted to give more power to elected legislatures

radicals People who wanted to end the rule by kings and give full voting rights to all people

nationalism Belief that a person's loyalty belongs to the nation itself instead of to the nation's ruler

nation-state Country with its own independent government

the Balkans Region including all or part of present-day Greece, Albania, Bulgaria, Romania, Turkey, and former Yugoslavia

Louis-Napoleon Winner of the presidential election in France in 1848; later emperor

Alexander II Ruler of Russia who freed the serfs

Nationalism Changes Europe

(pages 229–230)

What forces and peoples struggled for power?

There was a power struggle in Europe in the first half of the 1800s. Three forces were involved.

Conservatives wanted to continue to support the kings who had ruled these lands for many centuries. These were nobles and other people who owned large amounts of property. **Liberals** wanted to give more power to elected *legislatures*. They were typically middle-class merchants and business people. They wanted to limit voting rights to people who were educated and owned property. **Radicals** wanted the end of rule by kings and full voting rights for all people.

At the same time, another movement arose in Europe—**nationalism**. This was the belief that a person's loyalty should go not to the country's ruler but to the nation itself. When the nation also had its own independent government, it became a **nation-state**. Nationalists thought that people with a common language and culture were a nation. And they had the right to their own government. These ideas grew out of the French Revolution.

The first people to win self-rule during this period were the Greeks. Greece had been part of the Ottoman Empire for centuries. The Ottomans controlled most of **the Balkans**. That region includes most of modern Greece, Albania, Bulgaria, Romania, Turkey, and the former Yugoslavia. In 1821, the Greeks revolted against Turkish rule. The Greeks won their independence by 1830.

1. What different goals did conservatives, liberals, and radicals have?

The Tide of Reform in Western Europe (pages 230–232)

What changes were occurring in Western Europe?

Other revolts broke out in other parts of Europe. In 1830, the Belgians declared their independence from rule by the Dutch. Nationalists began a long struggle to *unify* all of Italy. The Poles revolted against Russian rule. Conservatives managed to put down these rebellions. However, new ones broke out again in 1848 among Hungarians and Czechs. Once again, they were put down forcibly.

Events differed in France. Riots in 1830 forced the king to *flee*, and a new king was put in his place. Another revolt broke out in 1848. The king was overthrown and a republic established. However, the radicals who had won this victory began arguing. They differed over how much France should be changed. Some wanted only political changes. Others wanted social and economic changes that would help the poor.

When these forces began to fight in the streets, the French gave up on the radical program. They introduced a new government. It had a legislature

and a strong president. The new president was **Louis-Napoleon**, Napoleon Bonaparte's nephew. He later named himself emperor of France. He built railroads and helped industry. The economy got better and more people had jobs.

In the early 1800s, Russia still did not have an industrial economy. The biggest problem was that serfdom still existed there. Peasants were bound to the nobles whose land they worked. Russia's rulers were reluctant to free the serfs, though. They feared they would lose the support of the nobles.

A new ruler of Russia, **Alexander II**, decided to free the serfs. Though it seemed bold, Alexander's move went only part way. Nobles kept half their land and were paid for the other half that went to the peasants. The former serfs were not given the land. They had to pay for it. This debt kept them still tied to the land. The *czar's* efforts to make changes ended when he was assassinated in 1881. Alexander III, the new czar, brought back tight control over the country. He also moved to make the economy more industrial.

2. What major reform was made in Russia at this time?

CHAPTER 8 Section 3 (pages 233–238)

Patterns of Change: Nationalism

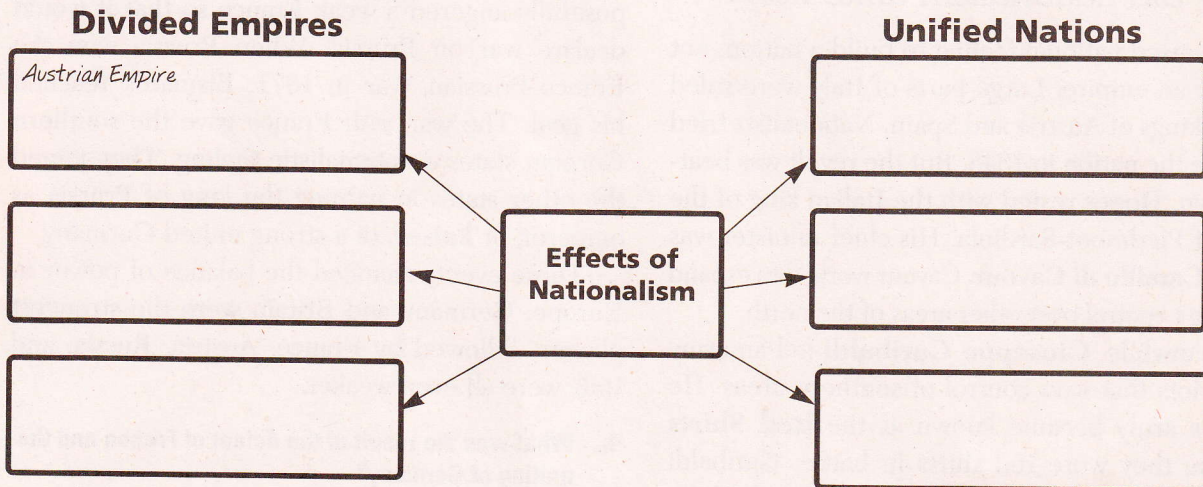
BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about revolutions and reform in western Europe.

In this section, you will learn about nationalism.

AS YOU READ

Use a chart like the one below to take notes on the effects of nationalism.



TERMS AND NAMES

Camillo di Cavour Prime minister who unified northern Italy

Giuseppe Garibaldi Leader of the Red Shirts who won control over parts of southern Italy

Red Shirts Name for a group of Italian nationalists led by Garibaldi

Otto von Bismarck Leader who worked to expand Prussia

realpolitik Tough, practical politics

kaiser Emperor

The Ideal of Nationalism (page 233)

What is nationalism?

Nationalists thought that many factors linked people to one another: First was nationality, or a common *ethnic* ancestry. Shared language, culture, history, and religion were also seen as ties that connected people. People sharing these traits were thought to have the right to a land they could call their own. Groups with their own government were called nation-states.

Leaders began to see that this feeling could be a powerful force for uniting a people. The French Revolution was a prime example of this.

1. What shared characteristics can unite people and create a strong national feeling?

Nationalism Shakes Aging Empires (page 234)

Why did nationalism divide empires?

Feelings of nationalism threatened to break apart three aging empires. The Austrian Empire was forced to split in two parts—Austria and Hungary.

However, nationalist feeling continued to plague Austria and Hungary for 40 years. Later these kingdoms broke up into several smaller states. In Russia, harsh rule and a policy of forcing other peoples to adopt Russian ways helped produce a revolution in 1917. This revolution overthrew the czar. Like the other two, the Ottoman Empire broke apart around the time of World War I.

2. What three empires were torn apart by nationalism?

Cavour Unites Italy (pages 235–236)

How did nationalism unite Italy?

Italians used national feeling to build a nation, not destroy an empire. Large parts of Italy were ruled by the kings of Austria and Spain. Nationalists tried to unite the nation in 1848. But the revolt was beaten down. Hopes rested with the Italian king of the state of Piedmont-Sardinia. His chief minister was Count **Camillo di Cavour**. Cavour worked to expand the king's control over other areas of the north.

Meanwhile, **Giuseppe Garibaldi** led an army of patriots that won control of southern areas. He and his army became known as the **Red Shirts** because they wore red shirts in battle. Garibaldi put the areas he conquered under control of the king. In 1866, the area around Venice was added to the king's control. Four years later, the king completed the uniting of Italy.

However, Italy faced an uncertain future. Political parties were in conflict. The government was disorganized. And the country had severe economic problems.

3. Who helped unify Italy?

The Rise of Prussia; The Balance of Power Shifts (pages 236–238)

How was Germany united?

Germany had also been divided into many different states for many centuries. Since 1815, 39 states had joined in a league called the German Confederation. Prussia and Austria-Hungary controlled this group. Over time, Prussia rose to become more powerful. Leading this move was prime minister **Otto von Bismarck**. He was a master of **realpolitik**—tough power politics.

Bismarck joined with Austria to gain control of new lands. He then turned against Austria to gain even more territory. Other German states formed a new *confederation*. It was controlled by Prussia alone. Bismarck's next step was to win the loyalty of the remaining German areas in the south. He purposefully angered a weak France so that it would declare war on Prussia. When Prussia won the Franco-Prussian War in 1871, Bismarck reached his goal. The war with France gave the southern German states a nationalistic feeling. They joined the other states in naming the king of Prussia as emperor, or **kaiser**, of a strong united Germany.

These events changed the balance of power in Europe. Germany and Britain were the strongest powers, followed by France. Austria, Russia, and Italy were all even weaker.

4. What was the result of the defeat of France and the uniting of Germany?
